THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1868. NUMBER 84

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum......$10.00
Six months........ 5.00
One month........ 1.00
Single paper.... 10

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES: [redacted]

Ten copies.......$ 80.00
Twenty copies.... 150.00
Newsdealers liberally contracted with.
WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per an.... 3.00
six months.... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
2 squares	6	10	14	16	25	35	60	100
3 squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	200
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	300
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less....$3 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square.... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square.... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration.... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship.... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration.... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship.... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land.... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors.... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square.... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days.... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time.... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; E. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	2	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

E. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apr18-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov18-d1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. L. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. } *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

june16-dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

(Opposite Depot)

MACON GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1866, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who consult their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

jel6-dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock. sept12 d3m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

june 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth,

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool. aug11-d3m

R. W. HOGAN, of Georgia,

WITH

W. A. RANSOM & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

384 & 386 Broadway, New York

Warren A. Ransom, Aaron P. Ransom, Darius W. Geer, Robert H. Boyd. sep8d1m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,

Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings.

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET .... ATLANTA, GA.

mar27—dtf

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel.

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool

LINE!

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of Each Month, commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity,	15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity,	1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity,	15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity,	1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.

sept6 d3m

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I, a few days since, sold a drug store very cheap. I now offer the following property equally as cheap:

Some of the best city property in the city, surrounded by Alabama and Forsyth streets on two sides, on the other by the Macon and Western Railroad, on the other by an ally. The property is central, within one hundred yards of the Capital; a fine place to build a fine warehouse; side track 68 feet, length 140. On the place a fine Livery Stable. This is the most desirable place in the city, and I offer it very low. One lot of land within seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad; also, one fine mare, very fine. I will give the best bargain that can be had in the city. Will take a good plantation near the city or some city property in part pay. I will be glad to change the farm, 160 acres, 3 fine orchards, house with 8 rooms, good gin house, cast gearing, all other necessary buildings. You had better call soon, I am determined to sell, and *a great bargain can be had, it can, it can; yes it can;* for I will sell, yes I will. Titles good. Out of Green Backs, and will have to take what I can get; that is too bad, but can't be helped.

I can be found at the City Drug Store, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets.

sept2-d1m B. G. KELLEY.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER
JNO. F. HAPER.

june 17—d4m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P M.	5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R.R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6 45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin---Semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville---Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee Weekly---Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Ringgold, Catoosa county, Wednesday, September 23.

LaFayette, Walker county, Thursday, September 24.

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Mr. Coke Stewart, of Stewart's News Agency, Rome, Ga., for a September copy of The New Eclectic Magazine, and for a number of late papers from all papers of the New World.

HON. W. H. SPARKS.—It gives us great pleasure to know that this distinguished gentleman has consented to address the Fourth Ward meeting at the Medical College to-night. For nearly half a century he has been in public life, but like an old racer who never forgets the track, age has had no power to chill the ardor of youth or the fervor of patriotism. The snows of age that rest upon his head, like those that crown Ætna, have not quenched the fires that burn in his bosom. We hope everybody will attend.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The convention which met at Blackshear, on Wednesday, to select a candidate for Congress in the first district, nominated Hon. A. H. Hansell, of Thomas county.

VERMONT AND MAINE NOT INDICATORS OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.— After repeatedly heralding the result of the recent election in Vermont as the sure token of Radical success in the Presidential election, says the Savannah News and Herald, the New York Herald now declares that "Vermont amounts to nothing." The Herald refers to similar antecedents in Vermont and Maine to show that they do not furnish reliable indications as to the elections in the other Northern States. It cites the case of Vermont, which, in 1862, gave twenty-six thousand Republican majority and of Maine, which followed with thirteen or fourteen thousand Republican majority. Notwithstanding these results in the States named, when the election in Pennsylvania came off in the following October, she turned over to the Democracy by four thousand majority, although only two years before she had given Lincoln sixty thousand majority. Ohio and Indiana, which had given Lincoln large majorities, also changed over to the Democracy. The Herald concludes: "It will be thus seen that neither Vermont nor Maine afforded any indications of the great change about to take place in the political sentiment of the country, but that the revolution commenced with the October elections. It will be the same this year."

Democratic Meeting in Clayton.

Pursuant to adjournment, a respectable portion of the citizens of Clayton county met in the Court-house in Jonesboro', on Saturday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair club.

Upon motion, Philip Fitzgerald, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. J. E. H. Ware was requested to act as Secretary.

Colonel J. F. Johnson, chairman of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a constitution for the club, after addressing the meeting in his usual forcible style, submitted a constitution, which was read and adopted unanimously.

The meeting was then addressed in a pertinent and logical manner by Colonel A. D. Candler, who urged the necessity of a united effort to meet the enemy, who is thoroughly organized and drilled. Colonel C. closed by nominating Rev. Joseph T. Smith for permanent President of the club, who was unanimously elected.

Upon motion, Dr. J. B. Key and J. W. Parker were elected Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. E. H. Ware and J. Anthony, Secretaries, and A. Camp, Treasurer.

The Chair then, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, appointed the Executive Committee, as follows: Col. A. D. Candler, Col. J. F. Johnson, Jas. Davis, H. W. Boston, and John Camp.

The following resolutions were offered and advocated by Col. J. F. Johnson, which, after being read, were adopted unanimously:

1. Resolved, That slavery having been abolished by the result of the late war, and by the action of the State Convention of 1865, we regard the freedom of the negro as final and unalterable, and have accepted the fact of emancipation honestly and in good faith, and that the charge made by the Radicals North and South, that if the Democratic party is successful and obtains power, they will endeavor to restore slavery to its former status, is not only false and unfounded, but known to be so by those who make it—their purpose being to deceive the black people in this, as they have in many other instances, in order to obtain the colored vote.

2. Resolved, That while the New York platform may be regarded as sufficiently plain and explicit on the question, we nevertheless in the language of the Meriwether meeting, believe it the duty and policy of every primary Democratic meeting in the State to express their views clearly and decidedly on this subject, that truth may be maintained, slander refuted, and the gross deception sought to be practiced by our enemies be justly exposed.

It was, on motion, further resolved, that all the friends of Seymour and Blair, regardless of old party issues, be requested to meet with us, and that the Secretaries of this Club keep the books open at their respective places of business, and enroll the names of all who may desire to become members of the Club.

Upon motion of Jesse A. Anthony, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in THE CONSTITUTION and Atlanta *Intelligencer*.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. PHILIP FITZGERALD, President.

J. E. H. WARE, Secretary.

SEVEN SAINTS.—The seven champions of Christendom were St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis, of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland, and St. David, of Wales.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Senator Smith (7th district.)

The Journal was read and approved.

A message from the Governor was read vetoing the bill entitled an Act to Incorporate the Nutting Banking Company, of Macon, Ga.

Mr. SPEER spoke against the veto.

Mr. HOLCOMBE advocated the veto.

After some discussion on both sides the question was called, and the veto sustained—yeas 21, nays 12.

Mr. McWHORTER, from the Committee on the Military, reported against a bill to organize the State police.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, being the bill to organize a District Court.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. CANDLER, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 18, nays 14

A motion to adjourn was voted down.

Mr. LESTER, a resolution to subscribe for 200 copies of Millen's Digest of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution to meet hereafter at 9 o'clock A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M., and meet again at 3 P. M. and adjourn at 5 P. M. was adopted.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Albany was passed. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Dawson Manufacturing Company. Both bills ordered to be transmitted to the House.

Mr. McARTHUR introduced a bill to regulate the issue and payment of all orders upon the county treasury of the different counties of this State.

Mr. BROCK, a bill for the relief of John and James Schley.

Mr. NUNNALLY, a bill to change section 1967 of Irwin's Revised Code.

Mr. LESTER, a bill to amend section 4333 of Irwin's Revised Code, relating to punishment for cattle stealing.

Mr. WINN, a bill to authorize the sale of lands of the Georgia Military Institute.

Mr. RICHARDSON, a bill to incorporate the Gainesville, Dahlonega and Ducktown Railroad Company.

Mr. JORDAN, a bill to add a provision to section 4492 of Irwin's Revised Code

A bill was introduced for the relief of Julius W. Weaver from penalties incurred by reason of a double marriage. Also,

A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Geologist. Also,

A resolution, by Mr. JORDAN, authorizing the Superintendent of the State Road to sell unclaimed freight. The latter was laid on the table.

Mr. WOOTEN introduced a bill to create a court for the trial of criminal cases and for other purposes.

A bill to incorporate the Griffin Loan, Trust and Saving Institution was read the third time.

Mr. WINN moved an amendment to the bill, and while engaged in preparing the same, business was suspended.

Mr. SPEER, [becoming uneasy], inquired whether the Senate was "at refreshments or in labor?"

The PRESIDENT replied: "Neither just now."

Mr. NUNNALLY. I rather think the *Senator* is "in labor."

The Senate, without further action, adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark.

Journal read and corrected.

Mr. Brewster, of Harris, sworn in

Mr. GRIMES moved to reconsider so much of the proceedings of yesterday as related to the passage of the relief bill. Motion lost.

The following bills were read the first time:

A bill to provide for the payment of taxes now due.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to incorporate a camp-ground in Dooly county.

A bill to incorporate the Fort Valley Building Association.

A resolution from the Senate lending State aid to a certain railroad was concurred in.

Mr. ANDERSON. A bill to increase the number of Judicial circuits in this State to 21.

Mr. FLOURNOY moved to postpone, and have two hundred copies printed, to be made the special order for Tuesday next. Motion carried.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to amend the charter of the Atlanta Street Railroad and Banking Company. The Judiciary committee recommend that the bill do not pass. The Committee on Internal Improvements recommend that the bill do pass, with an amendment.

Mr. O'NEAL moved to have two hundred copies of the bill printed. Motion lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Dooly, moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion lost.

Mr. GULLATT said he introduced the bill, but did not wish State aid granted.

Mr FLOURNOY moved to strike out that portion of the bill that requires State aid. Motion adopted.

Mr ANDERSON hoped that as the clause had been stricken out, the bill would pass.

Mr. FELDER moved to recommit the bill. Motion to recommit prevailed, and the bill referred to the Committee on Banks.

A bill to extend the aid granted to the Macon and Brunswick to the branch road from Hawkinsville to Fort Valley.

Mr. FLOURNOY was opposed to granting State aid to any other road. He was opposed to increasing the debt of the State any more. If this scheme was proposed to any county in the State it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. DUNCAN. In granting aid to the railroads the first question to mind is, is the State amply secured? This bill gives ample security to the State. We simply wish to extend the provisions of a bill that grants aid to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. The road is an important one, and the credit of the State will not be impaired by extending aid to it.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn, hoped that the bill would pass. The Macon and Brunswick Road will be completed by the first of next September, and this will amply secure the State for the aid to be extended to this short branch.

Mr. FELDER concurred in what had been said about granting aid to this road. It is a short link and a very important one. I am as particular about the State Treasury as any one, and would not vote for it if I thought the credit of the State would be impaired. He hoped that this bill would be passed.

Mr. PRICE, of Lumpkin. I am satisfied that this bill is a very meritorious one, and will vote for it.

Mr. O'NEAL spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. SAUSSY. I have been somewhat surprised at the line of argument of the gentleman, (Mr. O'Neal.) He is in favor of granting aid to this road because it is a rival road, and as he says will break down a great metropolis. The State never granted aid to the Central Railroad. Savannah has made itself what it is by her own energy, and it is unfair for the gentleman to use such arguments in this question. I am not opposed to State aid where it does develop the resources of the State, but we should be careful in our present embarrassments how we do it.

Mr. SPARKS. I will state the reason why I will vote against this bill. The city of Macon has subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the Macon and Brunswick, and the Brunswick road does not want this little short line built, and he was opposed to granting State aid to every settlement that wanted a railroad. It would impair the credit of the State.

Mr. ANDERSON spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn. I think I can give an explanation to the reason given by the gentleman of Bibb, (Mr. Sparks) who is a large stockholder in the Brunswick road. He is a large cotton merchant, and by building this road, cotton that goes to Macon now, will go to Brunswick, and hence his objection

Mr. BARNUM spoke in favor of the bill. He thought that Mr. O'Neal's head was level for once. We are opposed to monopolies. My people have felt them, and I wish the bill to pass. He called the previous question which was sustained and the vote taken on the bill on its passage. The yeas and nays were required and were yeas 66, nays 41. So the bill passed.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn, moved to transmit the bill at once to the Senate. Motion adopted.

A bill to extend the aid of the State to the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, read the second time and made the special order of Wednesday next.

The rules were suspended and a bill to incorporate the Nacoochee Valley Mining Company, and the Hansey Mining Company, of White county, taken up and read the third time. Committee report that the bill do pass. Report of committee agreed to, and bill passed.

Leave of absence was granted to M. A. Hardin, Clerk, for Monday next

House adjourned till Monday morning 9 o'clock.

BROWNLOW'S PROCLAMATION.—*Nashville, September 16.*—Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation which declares there are armed bands of secret conspirators against the State, who have been committing, and continue to commit, outrages upon defenseless and inoffensive loyal citizens. He recites the act of the Legislature giving him power to call out the militia, and says in defense of this act: "I call upon the good, loyal, and patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State to proceed without delay and raise companies of loyal and able-bodied men, to report the same to me at Nashville. Whether any of the companies, white or colored, so organized will be actually called into the field will depend entirely upon the conduct of the people themselves in the several counties.

I earnestly hope that there will be no occasion to call out these troops, but that the efforts of all the citizens to preserve and maintain the peace will succeed, and thus obviate the necessity of this stern resort. But if, unhappily, better counsels do not prevail and order is not restored, and I am compelled to put down armed marauders by force, I propose to meet them with such numbers and in such a manner as the exigency shall demand, whatever may be the consequences. I will not be deterred from the discharge of my duty herein by threats of violence from rebel speakers or rebel newspapers, nor by any other means of intimidation.

The Governor adds he prefers that these troops shall be raised in East Tennessee, and therefore does not limit the number of companies in any county. In reference to the promise of Federal troops to keep the peace, he says: Should the Department Commander be furnished with sufficient force to keep order, I will cheerfully cooperate with him, and in that event the State guards may not be called into service.

Living for a Purpose.

Has there ever come floating over your soul in the solemn midnight, or in the hush of solitude, a still, soft echo, enchanting those words, "For what are you living?" Have not its weird tones followed you to the crowded street? have they not rang out in the evening bell? the fearful storm? The voice of the winds has borne them to you; the gushing of the waters as they rush onward to old Ocean, has joined in the murmur, "For what are you living?" What was your reply to the gentle voice? Was it like the calm music that the sweet-toned harp gives forth to the hand of the musician? or were the strings mute and broken? Do not bid this voice be silent, but think of it—listen to its murmur, and remember that on the answer it receives hangs your future destiny—yes, your future destiny; for if your purpose is high and noble, your life will be noble, also; if your purpose is aimless and low, then your life will be likewise, and you will sink into the grave,

"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

There was once a man whose chief aim from boyhood had been to gain riches. For these he sacrificed love, friendship, everything; but when his object was accomplished, and he could count his millions, life became a dreary blank to the miser. In the darkness of night he fancied he saw gaunt forms of men dividing his gold among themselves; and by day the weird face of starvation looked upon him from either side, for he would rather starve than part with the smallest part of his hoarded treasure. Do you wonder that he determined to die? Softly he crept from his gloomy cellar, and, clutching his idol, bent his steps towards the river. The flowers looked up as he passed, and the sunbeams smiled sweetly, but he saw them not, and shuddered as the winds murmured, fancying that robbers lay concealed amid the trees.

Now he stands by the rushing, shivering river; one moment more, and the fate of the miser will be sealed forever; but suddenly he pauses, for there before him a woman kneels praying for one penny to buy bread for her children. With a half whisper that he would "never need it again"—he fills her scrawny hand with money—for the first time in his life gives to the poor, and the woman little dreaming that she has done an angel's work, prays with uplifted hands that God will bless her preserver.

It is a strange position for the miser, and with streaming eyes he turns from the dark water. His icy heart is melted, and while he returns along the winding path, the recording angel writes in the book of life,

"LIVING FOR A PURPOSE!"

With the simple words "living for a purpose," how many a heart history passes before us! Grand living that cause our souls to burn with enthusiasm. You all know them, they are like brilliant stars upon which you love to gaze and wonder. Yet, amid them all, there shines one Star—the Star of Bethlehem—guiding our weary souls to Jesus, enveloping His life, His purpose, with a shining halo. Is there one that cannot admire His character? Is there one that cannot love Him who breathed out His life upon the cross? Oh, wondrous life! Oh, mysterious death!

And now by the memory of the Saviour's suffering: by the memory of the glorious purpose for which he lived; by the memory of His death find resurrection; let us decide upon our purposes in life. With His example before us, ours cannot but be noble.

Let us clasp his outstretched hand,
Looking forward to the land
Where the sunbeams ever quiver,
And there singeth many a river
Softly there.

Let us clasp His hand all tightly,
And He'll lead us, oh, so lightly,
Over rocks and briars, piercing,
To pure happiness unceasing—
No more care!

PLANCHETTE DENOUNCED AS AN EMISSARY OF THE DEVIL BY THE CATHOLIC ORGAN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some call Planchette a toy. If it were a toy, its motive power could be detected by the eye, and taken to pieces by the hand. But neither the sight of the eye nor the touch of the hand can discover the spring by which Planchette moves. Therefore, it is not, in its movement, a toy. It moves; undoubtedly it does. And how? Intelligently. It answers questions of any kind put to it in any language required. It does this. This cannot be done but by intelligence. Well, by what description of intelligence? It cannot be supposed that the divine intelligence is the motive; for how can God be conceived to make such a manifestation of Himself as Planchette exhibits! A corresponding reason cuts off the idea that it is presided over by an angelic intelligence. And it is evident to all that a human mind does not control it. There is but one more character of intelligence—that of the evil spirits. Therefore, Planchette is moved by the agents of hell.— * * * But why should the devil connect himself with a Planchette—with a little triangular board set on small wheels, furnished with writing facilities, and having hands lightly placed on it? Does not such a thing appear very ridiculous? That is true. No one can give the devil's reasons for the act. He can operate in countless ways. He is not restricted to this or to that, or the other reasons. Anything that may assist him in endangering the salvation of men is welcome to his judgment. He has found his way into persons; why not into Planchette? The success of the thing proves the depth of his malignant understanding. We suppose that the experienced scoundrel is ready to do anything human wickedness may ask of him when souls are the price of condescension. But his reasons for particular manifestation are of small importance here. Facts are facts; and the point is that Planchette is not a toy, that it is moved by an intelligence, and that the intelligence which moves it is necessarily evil. We would, therefore, advise all who have a Planchette to build for it a special fire of pitch and brimstone. It is a bad ornament on the sideboard, and a bad amusement in the drawing-room. No one has a right to consult the enemy of God. They who do so are in danger of becoming worshippers of the devil and of dwelling with him. *Philadelphia Union.*

THE NEW COTTON CROP POURING IN.—The New York Financial Chronicle, in an article dated last Friday night, says: "By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, etc., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Sept. 11. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 11,000 bales, against 4,097 bales last week, 1,699 bales the previous week, and 937 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 15,196 bales against 10,165 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 4,941 bales. These figures, indicating the rapidity with which the staple is being sent to market, show also the forward state of the crop as compared with last season. We anticipate very liberal arrivals during the next six weeks, unless the movement is checked by a too decided fall in prices."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON

Doubts as to a Quorum on Monday.

Radicals Fixing up Another Trick.

Colfax a Party to It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—There is little hope of a quorum on noon Monday, but it is understood that officials of either house regard that they have the power to take recess and prolong the Congressional day indefinitely, on this theory, Monday's session may cover a week or two. There seems not a doubt of an ultimate quorum—then, as agreed by a conference, at which Wade, Colfax, Schenck, and others were present, Congress will be adjourned to the fifteenth of October.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Money easy at 3a5; gold 44⅛; sterling 9; '62s 14⅛; N. C. 74⅛, new 73⅛; Virginias, ex-coupon, 53⅛, new 53⅛; Tennessee ex-coupons, 69⅛, new 69⅛. Flour dull and 5a10 lower; wheat dull and 2a3 lower; corn quiet and a shade lower; mess pork dull at 28 75a29 00; lard dull, steam rendered 19⅛a19½. Cotton quiet and steady at 26½; turpentine quiet at 47; rosin steady strained common at 2 65a2 70. Freights firm.

LONDON, Sept. 19—Noon.—Consols and bonds unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—Noon.—Cotton quiet with sales of 10,000 bales. Sugar afloat, 25.

THE CITY.

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING. HON. WM. H. SPARKS, of New Orleans, and Col. D. P. HILL will address the Fourth Ward Democratic Club at the Medical College Saturday night. Democrats and Republicans generally are invited to attend.

sep19-3. MARCUS A. BELL, Pres.

Y. M. D. C. Fourth Ward.

F. S Fitch will address the Club to-night.

FINE English Cut-away Coats at Eiseman & Bro.'s. Call and see them.

THEATRE.—We were delightfully entertained last night by Templeton's Artistes in the fascinating play of the "Corsican Brothers." The largest audience of the season, by odds, met to witness it, and we are pleased to announce the presence of numerous ladies. The play was remarkably well rendered. Messrs Templeton, Sutton, Taylor, Reese, the Vane Sisters, and Mrs. Sutton—all sustained their parts in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their profession.

An agreeable episode was the distribution of the wedding cake containing the "wedding ring." In this the ladies manifested particular interest. We did not learn the name of the fortunate finder. The "tin cup for the ugliest man," was won by a gentleman occupying a front seat, who took it very kindly, and joined in the general mirth. We think it should have been awarded to Senator Higbee, in order that he might send it to Grant to drink mean whisky out of during his Western tour.

Mr. Templeton's engagement terminates in Atlanta to-night. "Katharine and Petruchio," and "Jack Sheppard," will be performed. We predict a splendid audience.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sutton, who have won golden opinions in Atlanta, will remain and form a part of the company of Mr. Gilbert, the new Manager.

FEMALE INTELLIGENCE AND ENERGY.—I have noticed, says Washington Irving, that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are softened and relieved by domestic endearments, and self-respect is kept alive by finding that, although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is monarch; whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fall to ruin, like a deserted mansion, for want of inhabitants. I have often had occasion to mark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches the sublime. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising into mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of the husband under misfortunes, abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blast of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and has been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so, too, it is beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the ornament and dependant of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with dire and sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting his drooping head and binding up his broken heart.—*Home Journal.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 16.

FLOUR.—We note sales of 200 bbls assorted at 7 00a11 50, and 150 bbls assorted at 10 50.

GRAIN.—We note sales of 600, 1 800, and 5 000 bushels in bulk at 90, 95 and 92c. Wheat is dull at 1 90a2 00. We also note sales of 550 bushels oats at 56c. in bulk; 500 bush is rye at 1 40; 1,500 bushels No. 2, spring 1 34; 1 car load No 1 at 2 00.

PROVISIONS.—We quote mess pork at 29 25a29 50; clear sides 16¾a17, clear rib sides 15¾a16; shoulders 13⅛a13¼. Lard in tierces, 18⅞a19⅛, in kegs 21a21½. Sugar-cured hams 21a22 plain 18¾a18⅞. We note sales 23 casks shoulders at 13a13⅛. Pork quiet at 29 00a29 50.

St. Louis Market.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 16.

FLOUR.—Dull; demand chiefly for low grades—superfine 6 00a6 25 extra 6 60a7 00, double extra 7 50a8 00, fancy 10 50a12 75.

WHEAT.—Irregular and more active but without quotable change. Corn heavy; white 97a98½, yellow 96a97. Oats in better demand at 55a56 for good to choice. Rye quiet and lower at 1 16a1 18.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet.

MESS PORK.—29 00 for round lots. Bacon—clear sides 15¾, shoulders 12¾a13. Lard held at 19a19½ for choice kettle rendered in tierces; sides sold at 16, old 16¼.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.

FLOUR.—Unchanged and quiet; family 9 00a9 10.

WHEAT.—Held more firmly, but the demand is light; No. 1 red sold to a moderate extent at 1 95, and at the close was held at 2 00. Corn firmer and in demand at 98a1 00 for ear, and shelled selling at about the same prices. Oats firm at 54a56 for No. 1. Rye firmer; sales at 1 37a1 40. Barley in demand; sales of No. 1 spring at 2 00, and fall at 2 2a2 25.

COTTON.—Firmer and in moderate demand at 24 for middling.

WHISKY.—Scarce and in demand at 70c. in bond, and 1 30 free.

MESS PORK.—Dull and nominal at 29 00. Lard dull at 19c. but light jobbing. Bulk meats irregular and little in demand; shoulders 11a11¼ and sides 13¾ and nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled with only a limited demand; shoulders sold at 12¾a13, clear rib sides at 15a15¼, and clear at 16¾a16½; sugar-cured hams dull at 20a21.

HAY.—In better supply and declining; hard pressed 4 00a15 00 on arrival.

GROCERIES.—Unchanged and firm at full prices.

LINSEED OIL.—Dull at 11a12c., with only a limited jobbing demand.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The anticipated decline in the prices of printed calicoes has just taken place; most makes are off ½c. per yard. We quote Sprague's at 13; Pacific 13; Oriental, Manchester, American, Lancaster, 12½; Amoskeag 13½; Stuart's 11½; Lowell 11; Wamsutta 9½; Reynolds 9½, and Columbian prints 9c. The market for unbleached and bleached muslins is also depressed and although many classes of goods are selling very low, still buyers are timid to purchase, notwithstanding the decline in cottons. The market closes less active. Woolens continue in good request at steady prices.

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 20.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton,
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks,
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

"THE REASON WHY."—The article of "J. H.," in to-day's issue, shows conclusively that the State Road should be taken out of the hands of the present administration and restored to those from whom it was recently wrested.

A Chapter for Sunday.

That the standard of citizenship has been sadly, and gradually lowering in this country for years, is proven by the spectacle of general depravity everywhere to be seen. In the political sphere we have descended from the statesmenship of the Clays, Websters and Calhouns, to the coffee house orators and the street brawling demagoges. Politics is a trade in which men willingly and eagerly sell themselves to that party or faction which holds out the greatest promise of pecuniary reward. Congressmen, Legislators, and other public functionaries, are little less than "sheep in the shambles," on sale to outside thieves and defrauders of the Government. Office is sought now-a-days mainly for the opportunities it affords to steal, and men no more hesitate to lend themselves to schemes of public plunder and corruption, than the Christian should in attending Church on the Sabbath day. In the moral world it would seem that our sensibilities have been seared until we have ceased to entertain a strict regard for truth and right. But the saddest phase of our declension may be seen in the rapid strides with which we have descended the religious scale. We abound in a religion which, when stripped of its gilded subterfuges, is little less than infidelity. Imposing in outward aspect, within it may be likened to a whitened sepulchre. With a graceful exterior, at heart its spiritual fire is extinguished in the ashes of soulless materialism. No longer recognizing the Divine law of its being, it has shivered the chain which should link man to man the world over. It preaches to the multitude and prays aloud in public places with the lip service of the Pharisee.

The present deplorable condition of the country may be attributable, in a measure, to the loss of conservatism in politics, religion, and everything else. Then again: the morbid desire for making money has nearly sacrificed everything else to its inordinate demands. For years the country has been seeking, instead of improving its moral and intellectual germs, to supply their deficiency with gold.

Genius, intellect, virtue, worth, have all been made to yield to the behests of Mammon. The lowest orders of men, finding wealth a passport to society, have not hesitated to sacrifice every principle of integrity in its acquisition. Our radicalism in politics, as well as in religion, has borne us back toward a primitive barbarism, instead of forward under the cry of that reform out of which we promised such abundant fruits. We have sacrificed the cardinal principles of virtue, truth, and morality to expedients as false as they are subversive of the ends in view. In attempting to overleap extremes, we find ourselves bounding back, even farther than our infant strides.

The evils under which we labor are so apparent that the least observant may point them out; but the remedy to be provided as a corrective, we dare say it will puzzle the wisest to provide. Our laws will be impure and corrupt so long as they spring from an impure and corrupt source. Our morals will suffer so long as they are based upon a system of false ethics; and our religion, until it is preached and practiced according to the Sacred Word.

RADICAL MORALITY.—The Reading (Pa.) Eagle says: "While addressing the Radical meeting in this city last evening, John W. Geary said: 'As Chief Magistrate of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *I would be willing to bet* $100 that Grant will carry this State.'"

Either the Governor's faith, or purse, or both, are very weak. His morals are shown to be worse than weak. The Governor of a great commonwealth publicly proposing to bet on an election, is a beautiful example, especially for the young. Surely he has been taking lessons of the *Reverend* editor of the *New Era*. Sunday morning, as this is, we dare say his main column will contain some swaggering proposition to bet on the election.

Moral of the Vermont and Maine Elections.

The result of the Vermont and Maine elections, in the minds of well informed Democrats, does not produce the least surprise. Instead of auguring defeat, it is the signal of success. There is not, nor ever was, little sympathy or affinity between New England monopolists and the Democratic party. Its principles are antagonistic to their assumptions of power. In advancing the interests of the masses instead of enlisting the sympathy, it means the odium of that intolerant spirit, which from its origin, would have made every great interest of the country exclusively tributary to its inordinate selfishness. Pampered with conceit it hates the common people, and abhors a government proposing to guarantee equal rights to all.

The Democratic party is the persistent enemy of its unjust and unequal demands. It denies that class distinction and privilege which the New England aristocrat arrogates to himself. Its measures address themselves to the interests of the whole country without discriminating against New England. Not seeking to impose injustice it disdains to pander to her favoritism. New England hates Democracy for the very reason that other sections accept it.

In the adoption of its platform at New York, the Democratic party well knew the effect it would have in New England. It enunciated a set of principles for the whole country, and not peculiarly for her. It has no sympathy for a self-constituted privileged class—no desire to conciliate the bondholding aristocracy at the expense of the people. The very causes which have brought it into disfavor with New England most favorably commend it to other sections. For the very reason that New England rejects it, the Middle, Western and Southern States will accept it. No stronger argument in its favor with them could be used. The commercial and grain-growing States embrace the tax-paying masses of the country. The legislation of Congress, specially designed for New England, is detrimental to their interests. The wealth in which she revels is a burden of poverty to them. The questions of national debt, taxation and currency are the vital ones in the canvass North and West. Other issues are dead compared with these. The false cry of "rebel" and "copperhead" do not enter into the lively contest as much as old abolition haters of the South have sought to drag them in. The election in Vermont and Maine is simply a verdict of the bondholding aristocracy against the financial policy of the Democratic party. The North and West, if we mistake not the popular drift, will be even more emphatic in their approval of that policy. The voice of one currency for all—greenbacks against bond-holders and gold—will be thundered back by the great States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania in October with a crash that will make all New England tremble as if an earthquake had shivered it.

For The Constitution.]

The Reason Why.

Then why take it out of Gov. Bullock's hands to restore such management in violation of a long and well established usage which has had the sanction of the ablest minds in Georgia, and been made to work well by most of the Governors who have had the control of it? But the question is, why make the change? The tax payers answer, why? Yes, why? The only answer that can be given is, that the Democrats want the control of the Road to divide its proceeds as party spoils, as it has lately been done only upon a much more extravagant scale, as five Commissioners would have more friends to serve than one Superintendent.—*Fulton, in Era of 13th.*

MY DEAR FULTON:—"The tax payers" that "answer why," would not yield revenue enough to the State in a year to pay the Legislature while Campbell was making his speech in the Bradley case. The majority of the tax payers don't answer why at all—nor do they *ask* why? Their vision is not beclouded by the fog of "spoils" and "patronage." Why? Your opening sentence is of itself a sufficient reason why the change should be made: because it is in the hands of the Governor. The law never contemplated that the road should be placed "*in the hands of the Governor.*" The law provides for a Superintendent "to conduct all the operations of said road connected with its repairs, equipments and management, including its financial affairs." The law creates an officer, not a mere clerk, to carry out the orders of the Governor. The reason of this is obvious. The duties of the Governor are manifold and onerous, and if he was forty times the railroad man you claim that he is, he would not be able to intelligently manage the road, and at the same time perform his duties as Governor. The majority of tax payers do not believe that the present Governor (*or any other man.*) can successfully fill the office of Governor and manage the State Road in such a manner as to be productive of the greatest revenue to the State.

The "tax payers" do not believe that this is the time to make experiments. They have the official testimony of the Governor that he found the Road in charge of an "able and efficient officer." The tax payers were satisfied with the management of the Road, and desired no change. Republicans of high standing in their party protested against any change. I am told that the Major General commanding voluntarily addressed a letter to the Governor asking as a personal favor that Major Wallace be continued as Superintendent of the State Road, and giving as reasons the admirable manner in which he had managed the road and the important aid he gave, financially, to reconstruction.

My dear sir, did these gentlemen desire to divide the "spoils" among the Democratic party, "as has *lately* been done," what reason can be given, that is not political, for displacing a Superintendent who had charge of the road, and placing it in the hands of the Governor? There has never been any given—there can be none, and yet this dangerous experiment was made; a Superintendent who was well tried, whose administration was eminently satisfactory to the people of Georgia, was displaced and the road put in the hands of a man who, to say the least, has never demonstrated his capacity to manage the road *better*. You can not give even the poor excuse that Maj. Wallace opposed reconstruction. You are forced to the narrow grounds that he voted for the gallant Gordon. There you stand, and all your cry of "spoils," and "patronage," and "Democrats," will not enable you to extricate the Governor from this position. But the evil don't stop here; not only was the Superintendent removed and, (as you admit), his office virtually abolished by the Governor, but a more dangerous experiment still was undertaken.

It was ordered that the road, not only in general but in detail, should be managed "strictly on a political basis." The work has been commenced; that you know. More than three hundred skilled men, against whom there was no charge, except that they voted "wrong"—men who had from three to eighteen years performed their duties satisfactorily—were removed, and their places filled with men who had voted "right!!" Don't any man, who is skilled in the management of railroads, know that such changes as these cannot help being injurious to the best interests of the road? Would any man who valued his reputation as a railroad manager consent to such a ruinous policy? Will you have the kindness to inform me where Governor Bullock gets his precedent for this? When Maj. Wallace took charge of the road, he retained every man on it, and none were discharged, except such as were found to be incompetent or for violation of the rules of the road. The whole number of these removals, from all causes, by Maj. Wallace does not reach thirty. These appointees, many of them, received their appointments from the Board of Commissioners who secured the road from the United States—all Union men—and three of whom are now "shining lights" in the Republican party. I defy you to name a single man who has been removed from the road for political reasons since the surrender, until the measure was inaugurated by Gov. Bullock. Is not the removal of *every* man on the road that did not vote the Republican ticket but a mere question of time? I will not insult your understanding by attempting to prove to you that the road cannot be worked successfully as a political machine. Everybody recognizes that to be a fact. You attempt to show that it is being worked more economically *now* than it has been, thus:

> Col. Hulbert has been but little over a month on the road. He found too large an expenditure, and has already reduced the expenditure in the different departments, at the rate of $7,284 32 per month: or, $86,565 84 per annum, without the slightest detriment to the efficient working of the road.

That statement seems to have been made up with great accuracy "even to a quarter of a cent." I wish you had shown, however, whether the saving was made as in comparison with the expenses of the first nine months of the fiscal year, which averaged $52,992 per month; or the expenses of the month of July, which were less than $46,000; or of the "one month referred to, which, I am told, were over $65 000. As you do not state, it is fair to assume that you mean the latter. So that really instead of saving $86,565 84 per annum, unless greater reductions are made, the *increase* of expenses will be $57,116 16, "or some other such large sum." I am informed that the wages of day laborers have been decreased from $1 40 to one dollar per day, but that the number of laborers have been increased more than enough to make up the deficiency, and that the salary of some of the officers have been increased nearly 30 per cent. Taking this view of it, I don't see where the $86,000 is to come from. Another method you have taken to show that Maj. Wallace's administration has not been a successful one is by comparing the Western and Atlantic with the Georgia Railroad. You say the Georgia Railroad has been ably managed. It has been managed with ability, (and I will here remind you that it has a Board of Directors.) You are doubtless correct as to what has been done by that road, but you are in error in regard to time. At the time of the surrender the Georgia Railroad had its entire track and rolling stock enough to answer the demands upon it. The State Road did not come into the possession of the State until near six months thereafter, and then in a worse condition than the Georgia Railroad at the time of the surrender. So you perceive that there were the earnings of almost six months in favor of the Georgia Railroad. Then the State Road has suffered from three freshets in which it lost more bridges than the Georgia Railroad has upon it, and the business of nearly three months besides. Then the Georgia Railroad has 229 miles, while the State Road has 138. Yet the State Road has quite as large equipment and in better order than has the Georgia Railroad. You will perceive therefore that the Georgia Railroad has had the advantage of nine months more business, and ninety-one miles more rail, while it has not been required to make as extensive repairs of roadway, nor as heavy purchases and repairs of equipment. That the Georgia Railroad has been managed well furnishes no reason why the State Road should be left in the hands of the Governor, or that it will be well managed by the present administration. That the State Road *has been* managed well furnishes a strong argument why the administration, which was so successful, should not have been removed, and should now be reinstated. Why, even now you are providing for disasters on the road—like an inexperienced physician, who provides for the possible death of his patient by announcing that he is mortally ill—else why did you publish this:

> Col. Hulbert found the road, in many places, in bad condition, simply patched up, as will be fully established whenever a committee of the Legislature will go over it and closely examine it, which is their duty to do before they adjourn.

If the committee don't go pretty soon, they may find some "patches;" but that Col. Hulbert found the road "in bad condition, simply patched up," in any place, is "simply" ridiculous, and was, doubtless, so considered by every one who read your article. The condition of the road furnishes no reason why the road should not be taken out of the hands of the Governor.

In conclusion, and as the last reason which I shall give why the Road should be taken out of the hands of Governor Bullock, I beg leave to submit the following extract from a published letter of Dr. Phillips, who was connected with the State Road during the whole of Gov. Brown's administration, as Auditor and as Superintendent, who knows whereof he speaks by experience, and whose counsels should be heeded and acted upon, to-wit:

"Governors never should have had any thing to do with the appointment of officers for the Road, and the thing should be changed at once."

J. H.

PEACE.

An Important Letter from Henry Ward Beecher—The Political Situation as Viewed from the Pulpit of Plymouth Church—The Duty of the Hour as Pointed Out by the Great Radical Divine.

PEEKSKILL, Thursday, Aug. 30.

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaplain of the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States lately in rebellion to their Federal relations.

Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave the community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once, on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy then it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties.—Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it, or class of it, the first demand of our time is entire reunion!

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press and increasing free speech, attack each evil, and secure every good.

Every moment that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable; the army is indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice—for our Government wisely adopted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits, and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote States over locel affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers, and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instructions preparing our Government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon parties and upon freedmen.

It is said that if admitted to Congress the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. Is this nation then to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the past ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power should pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is free and noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school. And hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increased wisdom towards intelligence and liberty. Everywhere in churches, in literature, and nature and natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as in politics, the nation feels that the winter is over, and a new spring hangs in the horizon and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear with wonder and shame and scorn the fear of a few that the South, once more in adjustment with the Fedaral Government, will rule this nation! The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood, while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like light-houses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land. That it will have an influence; that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But if it rises at once to the control of the Government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by groveling interests refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such a case the South not only will control the Government, but it ought to do it.

It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will redound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the re-organization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite and anger and caprice and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled and occupied, and soothed, with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedmen, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every civilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by slight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen.

Meanwhile, the great chasm which rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread spectres and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strifes and hatreds!

It is fit that the brave men who, on sea and on land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered. I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Three Acres—What one Man has Done with a Very Small Farm.

Dr. Holden, of Bloomington, Illinois, has a homestead of three acres, and the Journal of that city gives the following particulars of the way in which it is cultivated:

One evening last week we accepted an invitation from the Doctor to visit his plantation, and see how he managed. A ten minutes drive brought us to the place, and inspection commenced. The ground is all well laid out and divided into beds of various vegetables, fruits and flowers, independent of trees.

In the early spring he planted a bed of peas. These were used up in July and the ground sown with turnip seed, which show a healthy growth. Next are some very fine potatoes and parsnips. Fronting the street lies a bed of strawberries—Wilson's Albany, set out in April and fruited in June finely—20x150 feet, which he is confident will, another year, produce twenty bushels oi the Juncunda variety, consisting of two hundred plants set out last spring, which bore finely this year—from this bed six hundred runners have been transplanted this fall, which appear to be doing finely, and next year ought to produce fifteen or twenty bushels. Next is a bed of sweet potatoes which looks flourishing. A bed of tomatoes, 30x150 feet in size, runs through the garden and the vines literally covered with fruit in all stages of development, which will produce scores of bushels. He has 1,000 plants of celery growing, 300 vines of Doolittle black cap raspberry, 100 Philadelphia do., 100 Kittatinny blackberry, 200 grape vines, of Concord, Iona, etc., varieties. Among the grapes he raised 800 head of early York cabbages, and now a crop of turnips is growing there. There are 50 hills of mammoth rhubarb, and a variety of other vegetables, such as are of value and use in every family.

In the line of tree fruits he has 75 peaches, 75 dwarf pears, 75 cherry, 75 apple, and a number of quince trees, the latter in full bearing, and some of the others partially.

The useful is not all the doctor cares for. All around the house he has planted flowers, of rare and beautiful kinds, which already breathe fragrance on the air and charm the eye with their beauteous colors. They are scattered, here and there, singly, in groups, in lines, in mounds, verbenas, of all shades, violets, that recall Wordsworth's lines:

> "A violet by a mossy stone,
> Half hidden from the eye,
> Fair as a star when only one
> Is shining in the sky."

The collection is a rare and beautiful one, that would engage the attention of a practical florist.

In all, he has about seventy-five varieties of the choicest flowers and plants that can be grown in this country, and his gardener is saving seeds and bulbs from the finest ones for the next year.

Among his collection is a fine growth of castor beans, the stalks of some of which are now nine feet in height, having a full bearing, and representing nine varieties. A prominent feature is a collection of magnificent doublezemas of various shades.—An ice plant glitters like a diamond in the sun; a sensitive plant shrinks at the touch; asters, magnolias, petunias, bloom and grow splendidly; and exotic—the African lily, white as the driven snow—lifts its head among its fellows.

All the wondrous growth and development have been accomplished this year, and the doctor expects to prove, another season, that the products of the three acres of land will amply repay a man for the labor and time employed upon it, and show that gardening can be made a success here as elsewhere.

The vegetables that can be raised will amply supply his own table and furnish for sale more than enough to compensate him for the expense incurred.

After a supper, made from the bounties of the rich garden, and the reception of a beautiful boquet, we drove into town pleased with our trip and almost a convert to the doctor's theory of "Three acres is enough."

New York Correspondence of the Rochester Union.

The Critics in New York.

The Evening Post has very properly shown up some of the swindles in which New York abounds and which are wary and credulous. But there is one great and crying one, which bears most hardly on a necessitous class, and involves in its wickedness nearly all the prominent city papers, of which nothing has been said. It is privately denounced by individuals who suffer—but the fraud on the public is unnoticed.

Every leading newspaper in the city devotes a portion of its space to reports of amusements—the drama, the opera, concerts, lectures, etc. It undertakes to keep the public informed in regard to what is going on in that way. Reports of most new productions in art are required and given, with notices of the appearance of any *debutante* or new candidate for popular favor. The public pay for, and expect fair and honest criticism and truthful information in this department. Usually the dramatic and musical criticism is not intrusted to any of the men in the regular employment of a newspaper editorial corps. It is sought by outsiders, and generally given to such. Some individual familiar with theatres and musicians, with plenty of leisure, volunteers to do the work, sometimes receiving a small salary therefor, sometimes having his compensation in the free tickets he can obtain. But the newspaper to which he is attached is always responsible for the truth of his report and the honesty of his criticism.

It may not be generally known, perhaps not at all to the leading editors, how much use has been made and is made of this privilege to levy black mail or to obtain money unjustly. Artists and actors groan under the grievous burden. It is known in all circles where matters behind the scenes are talked about, that these "critics" expect to be paid largely for their notices by the person noticed, and that they graduate their praise by the amount of the sums paid to them in the way of bribery.

A lady who has read Shakespeare in England before twelve crowned heads with approval, not long after undertook a series of readings in New York; and, anxious to secure every aid in a hazardous enterprise, a large outlay in the way of rent, advertisements, etc., called at different newspaper offices to ask notices. She was referred to "dramatic critics," who received her coldly, as she offered no retaining fees. One of them observed, "There is a certain form, madame, to be gone through—a form usual in such cases—before you can expect favorable criticism. The Press is a giant, to crush or to sustain." A light at length broke on her. "You mean that money is to be paid you?" The gentlemen bowed affirmatively. She had no money to offer; in consequence she was violently abused in the newspaper criticisms.

A musical *debutante*, receiving but cold, evasive notices from the principal papers, her husband called on the "critic" and was treated to similar significant hints. He responded by handing $25 to one of the critics, and the next morning a splendid complimentary account of the wife's performance attested the satisfaction of the recipient of the bribe.

A young lady who came last year as a declaimer of Shakspeare's plays is said to have paid $1,000 to newspaper critics for complimentary notices of her efforts. They were very flattering, but did her no good whatever. She had not merit to attract the public, and failed in consequence, in spite of being upheld by "the giant."

An actress made her *debut* some time since, paid, it is said, $3,000 for similar "support," and was magnificently puffed. The critic boasted that he had received $500.

A young gentleman who is striving to earn a support as a dramatic reader, and cannot pay for notices, has been discouraged by the abuse he has received.

The manager of a theatre complained that demands were continually made on the funds of his establishment in the way of "borrowing" by certain dramatic critics attached to prominent papers. His leading actors were victimized in the same way. The loan requested would be understood as payment in advance for favorable criticism—the alternate being abusive denunciation.

Now, the question is, have these "critics" any right to demand or receive payment for their reports? If the newspapers belong to them, and the question were merely, should the parties be noticed or passed over in silence, it would be fair enough. But the journals in question stand pledged to the public to give fair current reports of all such matters. Their readers look for the column of art criticism, and naturally expect to find it fair and honest. The credit of a paper is pledged that it shall be so—that a faithful mirror shall be held up. How is it, then, when the report is made to depend on the extent to which the cupidity of the individual writer is satisfied? How is it, when, an artist of real merit is unjustly disparaged, because he had been too poor to pay the man for the praise he really bought and sold behind the scenes, while the community is to be gulled into the belief that it is honest? Or when a ridiculous pretender, with no merit at all, is bepuffed and plastered for admiration, till discovered to be worthless, merely because he has been wise enough to pay liberal fees, hoping to make them out of the deceived public?

Dr. Bellows on the Jordan.

Rev. Dr. Bellows writes to the Liberal Christian a description of his visit to the River Jordan. He says:

We took our horses at 8½ A. M., Sunday though it was, to ride a short stage on our journey, knowing that fifteen miles north, at Hesbeya, was a missionary station of the American Board, where we might perhaps join in the afternoon worship. We had food enough for serious and worshipful thoughts, as our road lay among the beautiful springs which are the noble sources of the Jordan. No river has a purer or more inspiring parentage. From at least four great springs, within twenty miles of each other, it bursts out of the earth as Minerva came from the head of Jove, full grown and armed. The vigor, freshness and life of these new-born streams is something delightful to contemplate in a country where every thing else is so stagnant. The affluents bound and leap with gladness and pride, as if they knew their destiny and rejoiced in offering their youth and fullness to the sacred river. We found a very bad road as we climbed the mountains skirting about Hermon, whose melting snows did not improve our way. Merom was in view behind us all the way; the country sloping rapidly down the Jordan valley, and having a look as if it was going to drop behind the lake into the great gorge which actually descends into the Dead Sea. We stopped to take our luncheon by the brookside of the affluent known as the Hasbeya, which flows from a copious fountain a few miles to the north. The green sward was spotted with the rich red flower of the anemone species, perhaps the Rose of Sharon, which so universally brightens the fields and mountains of Palestine and Syria, and which the Christian peasants have a tradition originally sprang from the drops of Christ's blood. I jotted down the following simple lines as we lay upon the grass, in commemoration of this innocent superstition:

"[On the banks of the Jordan, Sunday noon, March 22.]

> "There is a ruby flower that blows
> On Judah's mountains cold,
> Wherever Jordan's river flows
> Or Sharon's plains unfold.
>
> "Not Solomon in all his pride
> Was ere so richly dressed
> As the green fields or mountain side
> By these fair flowers caressed.
>
> "They sparkle with the morning's dew,
> They kindle in the sun,
> Their blushes have a luster new
> When the bright day is done.
>
> "When our dear Lord his wounded side
> Emptied on Zion's ground,
> The winds caught up the precious tide
> And scattered it around.
>
> "From every drop a flower sprung up,
> And in strange beauty stood,
> Till every acre had its cup
> Full of that sacred flood.
>
> "So the sweet truth by Jesus taught,
> Borne on the spirit's breath,
> To every distant clime is brought,
> The antidote of death.
>
> "In each believing heart there grows
> One healing plant of God,
> An offshoot from sweet Sharon's rose
> That sprung from Jesus' blood."

ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—For the greatest human intellects there is no exception from the common doom. I have sometimes thought how sublime must have been the emotions of that man whose privilege it was to stand by the coffin of Shakspeare, and gaze on the sweet and noble face when death hath called out all the strange beauty which never lives there. It was worth a lifetime to have stood there one minute—to have laid your hand on that broad brow, and started at the cold chill—and so, pausing to have called up in memory all the magnificent creations of his genius, and worshipped him there in the silence and the gloom.

> But he is dead and gone;
> At his head a grass-grown turf,
> At his heels a stone.

So they all go. Man dies, but nature is eternal. The seasons keep their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor, and night with its eloquent mystery. The same stars which lit the ghastly battle-field of Troy, rough with the dead bodies of ancient heroes—which shone on the marble streets of imperial Rome, and on the sad eyes of vigil sleepers in the living glow of inspiration—the watch fires of the angels which, through centuries of devastation and change, have still burned on unceasingly—speak to us as they did to Dante and Shakspeare and Milton, of the divine glory, the omnipotence, the everlasting beauty and love of God.

THE LANTERNE.—The London Star, of the 3d of September, says:

M. Rochefort has declared war to the empire; he is out in his very strongest colors. His Fourteenth Lanterne—issued from Brussels, and circulated, so it is said, widely in Paris in spite of all attempts at suppression—is the full and perfect expression of that passionate hate of the empire which has always given some indication of its existence even in his earliest writings. He writes: "The only way to extinguish the Lanterne will be to expel your glorious empire from the Tuilleries. I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must cease to reign. Now, I announce this, that every Saturday the Lanterne, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers, and be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. My domicil will be here and there and everywhere. I resign myself to play the part of a wandering journalist and a literary poacher. One day I shall date the Lanterne from Geneva, another from Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend, or Cologne, and when you come to demand my expulsion, you must apply to some fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your face."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Pierce Convalescent.

Schenck Approves Rollins' Course.

A. H. Stephens in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Collector Charles Ab[illegible] has been appointed Collector in charge of exports for the port of Philadelphia. This is the first appointment under the new law of this class.

Mr. Pierce is convalescent.

Mr. Chase is at Concord.

General Santos Acostal, Minister to the United States from Colombia, was presented to the President to-day.

Schenck and Commissioner Rollins had a prolonged interview to-day. It is understood Schenck approves Rollins' partisan nominations for the Supervisorships.

General Kilpatrick, minister to Chili, is here.

Alex. H. Stephens is here.

Truman K. Church appointed storekeeper for the 7th district of Virginia. No Gaugers for the South.

Schenck has telegraphed all the members of Congress urging their attendance on Monday.

Alex. H. Stephens visited the President.

Schofield, Welles and Randall, to-day, remained one hour with the President. The interview was private. Mr. Stephens appears in good health.

Turkish agents are looking up houses in Virginia, Maryland and eDlaware for Armenian families shortly expected.

Bishop Lyn h, of South Carolina, is here.

A. G. Riddle has entered suit in the name of A. H. and Eliza T. Morehead, against Cornelius Boyle, formerly of this city, and afterwards of the Confederate army, and present owner of the White Sulphur Springs, Va., for thirty-five thousand dollars damage. The plaintiffs allege that defendant arrested Mrs. Morehead and imprisoned her for the space of three years from the first of June, 1861, and prevented her from returning to the care and society of her husband and children. Dr. Boyle was Provost Marshal in the Confederate service, and alleges that under orders from Gen. Beauregard he prevented plaintiff from crossing and recrossing the line. Dr. B. retained Messrs. Merrick and Ennis as his counsel.

Joseph T. Holden, son of the Governor of North Carolina, in a dispatch to the Congressional Republican Committee, denies that he invoked the God of Turpentine in a recent speech to a Radical meeting in North Carol na.

It is stated that Mr. Stephens' mission here is to obtain access to the Confederate archives held by the Government to aid him in his history of the war, which he is writing. His success is probable.

Revenue to-day $193,000.

DENVER, Sept. 19.—The Tribune makes Bradford's maority for Congress 66[illegible], with two precincts to hear from.

OMAHA, Sept. 19.—A party of Government surveyors, on the south fork of Republican River, was surprised by Indians. One was killed and the rest escaped, losing instruments, supplies and one team.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Commercial Advertiser states that a cable telegram has been received announcing the arrival of the Northern Light, heretofore feared lost.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 19.—James N Ellis, local editor of tne National Republican, died suddenly this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—The Senate yesterday passed finally the negro equality bill, which prohibits distinctions in any place of public resort, or public conveyances, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

At the instance of prominent Democrats, Gov. Warmouth appointed Geo. A. Fosdick, Vice President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, a member of the State Board of Registration, the other two members being Republicans, with the general understanding that the same would be carried out in the appointment of the boards. At a meeting of the State Board on the 17th instant, a majority of the board decided that it would not, under any circumstances, whatever, permit a Democrat to be placed on any of the boards of supervisors. Mr. Fosdick presented a protest against this action, but the Chairman and one member, constituting a majority, refused to recede from the position. Gov. Warmouth says that he does not approve of the action of the board, but he has no control over it.

MONTGOMERY, September 19.—The Legislature did nothing to-day. The time of the Senate was consumed with political harangues.

Telegraphic Markets.

MOBILE, Sept. 19.—Cotton—the sales to-day were 370 bales, the market closing quiet—middlings 23½; receipts 972; exports 153.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Cotton in moderate demand—middlings 24c. The sales were 1,[illegible]; receipts 2,750; exports coastwise 1,512; Liverpool 1 000 bales. Sterling 54½a56; New York Sight [illegible] discount; gold 43; sugar and molasses dull and unchanged; flour steady, superfine 7 [illegible] 7 25; corn dull at 1 05a1 10; oats 62½ and dull; bran dull at 1 25 1 30; hay dull at 24 00; pork dull at 30 50a30 75; bacon, trade light; shoulders [illegible] clear sides 17¼a17¾; lard is quoted in tierces 19½a19¾, kegs 21¼a22.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Cotton firm and in demand at 26¼; flour, good shipping demand and prices unchanged; wheat firm and prime to choice red 2 25a2 60, low grades 1 75a2 00; corn and oats unchanged; rye 40a45; provisions in very fair demand: mess pork 30 50.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Money easy on call at [illegible] discounts 6½a7; gold dull at 44⅜; [illegible] strong and higher; railways firm; [illegible] quiet; bank statement decrease loans [illegible]; specie 1,483,000; circulation 95,000; deposits [illegible]; increase legal tender 343,000; subtreasury balance 91,000,000. Cotton firm, sales 1,400 bales, [illegible] arrive, at 26½; flour and wheat heavy at [illegible] decline; corn a shade firmer—Western mixed 1 [illegible] at 20, white 1 25; mess pork 28 [illegible]; lard unchanged; and naval stores steady; groceries quiet and steady; freights more active and firmer.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Flour dull; corn dull at 96a97; cotton firm at 25½a26; whisky [illegible] 1 30; free, none; pork declined to 28 75; lard [illegible] and held at 19a19¾; clear rib sides 14¼a[illegible] 15¼a16.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 19.—Cotton market firm with sales of 128 bales; receipts 100 bales; middlings 23c.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.—Spirits Turpentine [illegible] 42; rosin active, strained 1 90, No. 1 at [illegible], pale 3 50a5 50; tar firm at 2 60. Cotton firm—middlings 23c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton—sales [illegible] bales; middlings 24; receipts 181; exports coastwise 774.

DEATH OF MADAME HUGO.—Madame Victor Hugo had arrived in Brussels from Paris, where she had been staying [illegible] months in the hope of obtaining relief from a malady which she had been long suffering. On Tuesday afternoon, without any premonitory symptoms, she was seized with an attack of congestion of the brain, from which she never recovered. She was insensible almost from the first till her death, which took place between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased lady had expressed a wish to be buried at Villequier, in France, in the same grave as that in which her daughter Leopoldine was interred twenty-five years ago. This wish will be respected, and M. Hugo and his sons Charles and Francois will accompany the remains to the French frontier, but no farther.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

New Advertisements.

S. D. HEARD. E. W. HEARD.

S. D. HEARD & SON,
Warehouse
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Augusta, Ga.

Commission for selling Cotton 1¼ per cent. Consignments solicited.

Feathers, Grass Seeds, Lime,

CEMENT, Plaster, Choice Hams, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c., for sale by
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.
sep20-d4t

Cheese! Cheese!

25 BOXES Extra Goshen Cheese, just received and for sale by
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.
sep25-d4t

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. Gibbes, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent for Rome, Ga.
J. E. Evans, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.
J. A. Hammett, Marietta, Ga.
E. Burke, Preston, Ga.
John M'Duffee, Hawkinsville, Ga.
J. Lindsey, Albany, Ga.
J. Tillman, Hogansville, Ga.
J. Woods, Barnesville, Ga.
J. Broadnax, Newnan, Ga.
J. W. Ragland, Talbotton.
S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York and Philadelphia, are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for The Constitution at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for The Constitution: Mr. David A. Walker, Mr. John T. Hall, of Atlanta. Mr. Henry J. Neville, of Macon. Dr. J. A. Cherry, of West Point. Mrs. George Battey, of Atlanta. A. J. Scott, Traveling Agent. John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

No preaching at the First Baptist Church to-day, the Pastor being in attendance at the meeting of the Western Association at LaGrange. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

A. K. Seago has goshen cheese, grass seeds, etc.

Phillips & Flanders have a large stock of fall and winter goods on hand and arriving.

We call attention to the card of S. D. Heard & Son, commission merchants, Augusta, Georgia.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods! Dry Goods!—Our stock of fall and winter goods is now complete.
W. F. Peck & Co.,
No. 9 Railroad Block off National Hotel.

Lost on last evening, a gold sleeve button, invaluable to the loser on account of its association. It is marked T. O. M. P. The finder will be gratefully remembered by leaving the same at The Constitution Office.

Important to All.—See the card in this morning's issue of Hon. J. S. Thomas, of St. Louis, in regard to the Paschall House Drawing. Mayor Thomas is a disinterested party, acting for the benefit of those holding certificates in the Association. It speaks for itself.

Death of an Editor.—We regret to learn the sudden death of Mr. James N. Ells, local editor of the National Republican, and clerk of the City Council of Augusta. He was the brother of Mr. J. L. Ells, the estimable gentleman who presides over the local column of the *Intelligencer*. Peace to his ashes.

Important to Merchants.—At the meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, held last Thursday night, a committee, consisting of Messrs. R. P. Glenn, C. H. Strong, B. F. Wyly, A. K. Seago, J. R. Butler, and W. M. Lowry, was appointed to wait on the railway officials, and confer with them in regard to the general question of freights, and the redress of grievances of which our merchants complain.

Merchants wishing to communicate with the committee in regard to the matter in hand, will please do so in writing, directing their communications to R. P. Glenn, Esq., Chairman.

The committee will meet Monday (to-morrow) night, at Glenn, Wright & Carr's.

The Exchange, until further notice, will meet at the same place, every Thursday night. Merchants and business men interested (and who of them are not?) are respectfully invited to attend

Grand Democratic Rally at Davis' Hall.—The different Democratic Ward Clubs of the city will assemble in their Halls, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, and march with music and transparencies to Alabama street, in front of the United States Hotel, where all the Clubs will arrive at 7½ o'clock. A general procession being then formed will proceed to Davis' Hall, where addresses will be made by the following distinguished speakers: Hon. Wat. Harris, Hon. Cincinnatus Peeples, Hon. Hugh Buchanan, and General John B. Gordon.

Capt. R. P. Zimmerman, as Chief Marshal of the occasion, will arrange with the Ward Clubs, and have general control over the line of march.

The citizens generally, and especially the ladies, are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.
R. F. Maddox, President.
B. Arnold, Secretary.

Farewell.—Templeton's Artistes, who have done so much to amuse the people of Atlanta, for the last couple of months, held forth for the last time, during the present season, on last evening. They go hence to Charleston, S. C., and we take pleasure in commending them, one and all, to the good opinion and liberal patronage of the Charlestonians. Mr. Templeton's has come fully up to all his obligations and contracts, in this city, and we predict for him a successful engagement.

A Narrow Escape.—Old Adkins, one of the "dirty dogs" of the Senate, went to the Theatre last night and, instead of taking his seat among the negroes, in the rear, as he should have done, had the impertinence to put himself in front of the audience. Not content to sit down, like other folks, he rose to take a bird's eye view of the audience and the stage, without deigning to doff his stove-pipe. Cries of "hats off," and "sit down in front," had no more effect on him than a fly whistled to a mill-stone. After several ineffectual efforts to bring him to terms, a couple of policemen got hold of and were about to put him in limbo, when a Democratic member of the House standing near interposed in his behalf, whereupon Adkins squatted, apparently satisfied with the laurels he had won. The old chap gets up a pretty good Comedy in the Senate. He came very near getting up a tragedy in the Theatre.

Hall Y. M. L. Association, Atlanta. September 19, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Library Association, held on the 10th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our grateful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the recent Tableaux Entertainment; to the ladies *especially*, who by their exertions caused the sale of so large a number of tickets for the occasion; and to the citizens for their generous support.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to the Concordia Association for the *free* use of their hall, also to Mr. John Templeton for the use of Davis' Hall, and to Mr. Gray (of the Gilbert Dramatic Company) for his kind and efficient assistance in contributing to the success of the entertainment.
A. L. Grant, Secretary.

To the Citizens of Atlanta.—A little more than a year ago the young men of Atlanta organized a Library Association. They have accumulated a tolerable collection of books—have rented a room and furnished it neatly. They keep constantly on file the leading periodicals and newspapers of the country. They employ a librarian who is at the library from early in the morning till 9½ o'clock at night. They wish to enlarge the bounds of its usefulness.

The worldly goods of our people are gone; and the prestige of prosperity, in a great measure, are closed even against the most active enterprise and fixed determination. But we desire to open to our youths and young men a way to the field of knowledge, wherein Industry will ever reap a rich harvest and Endeavor secure a treasure no misfortune can impair and no injustice can seize. Here we propose to make an attraction which will draw them from questionable if not vicious places of amusement and recreation. We wish to promote a taste for books. The calm delight it brings may save many from the blight of the inebriating cup, or the demoralization of the gaming hell.

Every father is interested in the success of this institution; every good citizen should encourage it. Its advantages are moral as well as mental. The social influence is not unimportant, for it leads us and our young people into a broader and deeper channel of sympathy for each other. And this idea, perhaps, may cause many a despondent and discouraged young man to take new heart; and to feel the world is not all a vanity, and mankind is not all given over to selfishness.

We feel a glow of pride in looking at our shelves, and though our collection is not large, yet, it is enough to inspire in us the belief that we shall succeed. We will prevail. If we can quicken an interest in the cause, and enlist your fostering care while it is but "putting forth the tender leaves of hope," we shall feel gratified indeed. We do not believe we over-estimate its importance. We do not think education or a taste for books will keep youths or young men from evil ways. But we repeat, their influence for good is powerful. "Happy, could any effort of ours but repress one criminal pleasure, or but for a moment fill up one interval of anxiety!"

The Association appointed us to appeal to those who have ceased to be members to renew their connection with it; and to ask the citizens generally to sustain it. We do so now, most earnestly; and we hope you will come and be with us in this enterprise. We think it every way laudable and worthy of your support.

R. C. Robson,
Henry Jackson,
Wm. T. Newman,
O. A. V. Rose,
Committee.

☞ The Southern Journal of Music for August is to hand. It is such a work as all lovers of the divine art should have. Subscription price, one dollar per annum. William McCarrell, publisher, Louisville Ky.

SONG.

My thoughts are gentle waves that run
Ever to thee, their golden shore;
Soft glowing airs that, with the sun,
Fondle their beauty o'er and o'er;
Glad mounting larks, by whom is given
All their sweet joy to thee, their heaven.

My hopes are violets that steal
To sweet life round thy blooming Spring;
Swallows, that over thee play ful wheel,
And track thy May with happy wing;
Motes, that dance in thy sun and bless
Their hours with thee and happiness.

My songs are bees that to the rose
Of thy dear beauty murmuring cling;
Where er thy May of gladness glows
They hovering boom on happy wing;
Thy flush of sweets how can they see
Nor murmur joy and love to thee?

My dreams are loving stars of June
Hung over thee, their world, by night;
My life is one warm summer's moon
That clasps thee in its throbbing light;
All my glad moments can but be
Moths lured, by thy sweet light, to thee.

The Effect of a Bad Precedent.—Last June a Radical Congress declared Mr. John T. Young, a conservative member from Kentucky, "ineligible," and placed in his seat Mr. Samuel McKee, Radical, who had received the next highest number of votes. Not a Radical paper denounced this as an innovation, or outrage, or even a dangerous precedent. All Radicals acquiesced in it because it gave them one more vote in Congress. Man is an imitative animal, and we foresaw that the precedent then established would soon be followed by other and lesser legislative bodies. Our expectation is realized. The Georgia Legislature has declared a batch of colored members "ineligible," and has installed in their places the white men who received the next highest number of votes. The case is perfectly similar to that of McKee and Young. If Congress acted rightly—which we deny—so has the Georgia Legislature. But mark how differently the Radical papers look upon the two deeds. The leading Radical journal of this city, which was voiceless over the Kentucky wrong, finds its tongue now, and calls the Georgia imitation of it an "outrage." This will be, without doubt, the general tone of the Radical press throughout the country upon the question, showing, in bold relief to all intelligent observers, the bigotry and untrustworthiness of partisan editors.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

☞ The daughter of Mr. G. P. R. James, the eminent novelist, has adopted the stage as a profession, and made her first appearance of the boards of a Melbourne theatre on 30th of May, in the drama of Willow Copse, but did not succeed in making an impression on her audience. Her acting name is Mrs. Florence Williams, and she has a fine commanding figure. It is the general opinion that this lady has altogether mistaken her *forte*, as is unmistakably the opinion of the management, for they cancelled her engagement the day following her *debut*.

Local and Business Notices.

The Paschall House Drawing.—The following card from Hon. James S. Thomas, Mayor of the city of St. Louis, speaks for itself in regard to the arrangements for the Paschall House Drawing, which takes place October 8th, 1868.—Certificates to be secured, in Atlanta, of James C Jones, at the Book and Music Store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets:

Mayor's Office,
St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1868.

Received from Philip S. Lanham, Manager Paschall House Association, the keys of the Paschall House, and an inventory of all the furniture and fixtures complete, which are to be held by me, together with the bonds for deeds to the real estate prizes, until after the drawing of the Association shall have been decided, and as a security for persons benefitted thereby.

James S. Thomas, Mayor.

This grand distribution of valuable property is endorsed by the following leading business men and citizens of St. Louis, to whom any one doubting the integrity of the plan and scheme is earnestly referred: Aull, Pollard & Renick, bankers St. Louis; Daniel G. Taylor, ex-Mayor of St Louis; Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, St. Louis; People's Savings Association, St. Louis; Edward S. Plummer, Memphis, Tenn.; John H. Andrews, ex-Sheriff of St. Louis county, Mo.; Laveille, Warner & Co., proprietors Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Jules Valle, of the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle; Erastus Wells, President Accommodation Bank, St. Louis; Hon. William Taussig; Charles F. Meyer; A. Krieckhaus, President City Council; James Deggendorf, City Comptroller; G. W. Dreyer, all of St. Louis.
sept18d6t

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mr13—dly

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home Combination Class No. 500.—The following were the drawn numbers September 19th, 1868:

15-25-69-55-12-46-26-74-23-39-44-72.

sep20-dlt HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ PHILLIPS AND FLANDERS, have now in store and will continue to receive a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, to which they invite attention, on Whitehall street. sep20-d5t

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
July 19

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

500,000 No. 1 BRICK for sale at a reasonable price.
RUSH ERWIN.
Inquire at Redwine & Fox's. sept19-12w

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. C. M. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load,	28c. per bush, of 80lbs.		
Less quantity than	do	35c.	do do
Fine coal per car load		20c.	do do
Less quantity than	do	25c.	do do
Coke per car load,		20 cents	do 40lbs
Coke, less than car load		25c.	do do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.
EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19-13m

Clover and Grass Seeds,

NEW CROP, to arrive this day from Kentucky, Red Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herd, Hungarian and Blue Grass Seeds, in large supply, for sale by
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.
sept8-d10t

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

Atlanta, Sept. 20, 1868.

We note considerable activity in cotton to-day—receipts are increasing. There has been about 250 bales receceived during the week, 50 of which came in to-day. We quote the market at 21¼@21½. Bacon quiet and drooping. Flour dull and without change.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	8	@ 18½
Clear Ribbed Sides		@ 18
Plain Hams		
Canvassed Hams	20	@ 23
Shoulders	15	@
LARD—		
In Barrels		@ 21
In Kegs and Cans	22	@
BEESWAX—		
Common	30	@ 35
Choice Yellow	36	@ 38
DRIED FRUIT—		
Rough		@ 9
Peeled		@ 18
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.50	@ 5.00
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel		@ 1.00
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	5.00	@ 5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@ 6.25
Fancy do do	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	95	@ 1.00
Mixed or Yellow	90	@ 95
Barley	2.20	@ 2.50
Rye	1.40	@ 1.50
Oats	60	@ 65
Wheat, White	2.00	@ 2.10
Red	1.80	@ 2.00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs		@ 1.50
Timothy	1.40	@ 1.50
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.75
Liverpool		@ 3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		5½
Pittsburg bar		6
Sheet Iron	10	@ 12
Nail Rod	10	@ 14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50	@ 8.50
NAILS—		
4s to 60s	6.00	@ 6.25
3s common		@ 7.00
3s fine		@ 8.00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@ 25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00	@ 2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@ 21
4 4 Sheetings		17
¾ Shirtings		14
⅞ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak sole, per lb		@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@ 75 00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00	@ 40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@ 45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@ 50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55	@ 60
New Orleans	85	@ 95
Syrup per gallon	90	@ 1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@ 20
Clarified per lb	16	@ 17½
New Orleans	14	@ 16
Demerara	16½	@ 17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	40	@ 45
Adamantine	20	@ 21
Tallow		@ 15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@ 8.50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@ 6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13½	@ 14
SOAP—		
Bar	8	@ 15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel		@ 26 00
No. 2 per barrel		@ 20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@ 17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@ 13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@ 11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@ 3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@ 3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10	@ 12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano		@ 90 00
Reid's Phosphate		@ 50 00
Patapsco Guano		@ 75 00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@ 3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	50	@ 60
Medium	70	@ 75
Good medium	80	@ 85
Fine	90	@ 1.00
Choice	1.10	@ 1.55

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par selling at ¼ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 45 cents
SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a
R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	4a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a50	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a50	Union Bank	10a
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'k	16a
Bank State Ga.	a23	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a15
Union Bank	a7	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R., old	a25
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters, & Mech.	a15	State Bank	a7
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a25	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a7
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	40	@ 42
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70	@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82	@ 87
M. & W Pt. Bonds, income	60	@ 65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18	@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100	@ 110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85	@ 90
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70	@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25	@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75	@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	65	@ 70
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50	@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	80	@ 83
Georgia 7 per cent	90	@ 92
Georgia Coupons	85	@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71	@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68	@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	60	@ 63
Tennessee Coupons	60	@ 62
South Carolina Bonds, old	55	@ 58
South Carolina Bonds, new	50	@ 53
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68	@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73	@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85	@ 89
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100	@ 104
Georgia Railroad Stock	95	@ 97
Central Railroad Bonds	100	@ 104
Central Railroad Stock	125	@ 130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100	@ 107
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105	@ 110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95	@ 100
Augusta Bonds	74	@ 76
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	83	@ 85
Macon Bonds	75	@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70	@ 75
Savannah Bonds	80	@ 82
Fulton County Bonds	80	@ 85
City Checks, Atlanta	85	@ 90
County Checks, Fulton	75	@ 82
United States 5.20 Bonds	109	@ 112
United States 7.30 Bonds	90	@ 100
United States 10 40 Bonds	104	@ 106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100	@ 110
Revenue Stamps	95	@ 100
Land Warrants	70	@ 80

Notice.

Office Atlanta Agency,
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

THE following is a list of old Unclaimed Freight on hand, together with Consignee's name, and which will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P M., in the Depot Building, unless the goods are claimed and expenses paid before the sale. Many valuable articles to be disposed of. Sale positive:

M C Jones, 1 lot H H goods; Redwine & Co., 1 box Cot Cards; M Cook, 1 pkg; John Laine 1 box; A M Parker, 1 box Bedding; J L Smallwood, 1 empty keg; G M Lewis & Co, 1 lot Castings; C Bohnfield, 1 lot Slats; Mrs Swift, 1 box Merchandise; J M Williams 1 box Mdse.

JESSE W. JACKSON,
Agent W. and A. R. R.
Wm M. Hill, Auctioneer. sep18-1w

Attention, Democrats!

I HAVE opened a First Class BARBER SHOP, where I am prepared to Shave, Shampoo, Cut and Dress and Dye Hair or Whiskers in the latest and best styles.
BROOKS,
Railroad Barber Shop,
Railroad Block.
sept10dtf

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
el6—dly

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

ON Ivy street, near the junction of Peachtree, containing seven rooms, with closets, good cellar, and lot 70 by 240 feet. Large shade tree in front yard; good fruit trees and grapes; house nearly new; will, also, sell the furniture; a splendid horse and buggy and a fine cow. Apply to
JOHN R. WALLACE.
sept16d1w

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

LOW FOR CASH:

10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,
40 Casks Clear Sides,
20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,
30 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,
100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,
75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,
300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,
50 Dozen Brooms,
1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,
25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.

Manures for Wheat.

Reid's Phosphate, $50 per Ton.
Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.
Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga

LIME! LIME!

ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. DYE & CO.,
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.
Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.
Consignments solicited. sept16d3m

SAMUEL MEYER,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.
sept15d6m

Dried Fruit Wanted.

WE wish to purchase 1,000 bushels of bright thoroughly Dried Peeled and Unpeeled Peaches and Dried Apples Dealers before making other disposition of the Fruit will please correspond with
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
sept13-10t Atlanta. Ga.

W. C. COURTNEY. R. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH.

W. C. Courtney & Co.,
FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
sept15-6f

Transportation Office,
Western & Atlantic Railroad,
ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

REDUCED RATES
—ON—
Salt, Land Plaster and Coal!

THE following Tariff will go into effect on and after the **12th Instant:**

Dalton to Atlanta:

Coal, per Car Load, $10 00
Salt, " " 15 00
Land Plaster, per Car Load, 10 00

Chattanooga to Atlanta:

Coal, per Car Load, 13 80
☞ Other Roads pro rata on above figures.
sept11d1m E. B. WALKER, M. T.

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F. Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street. They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO

ever offered in any Southern market.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Atlanta, Sept. 13, 1868. sep13-3m

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Havining established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal, per Car Load,	25c.	₩ bushel of 80 lbs.	
" " Less than "	30	"	"
Fine " per "	20	"	"
" " Less than "	25	"	"

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.
GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 10, 1868. sept11d2m

GREAT BARGAINS.

I WILL SELL MY

Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings, an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre. one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga Also.

A Good Plantation,

ON Connessauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, and and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for work. The above property must be sold Terms made easy.
R. J. COWART,
sept14 Atlanta, Ga

J. E. GULLATT,
Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
june19-d3m

PASCHALL HOUSE
DRAWING

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positively.
FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES.
Half Millon Worth of Property!
CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St Louis. Value $280,000.
2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $60 000.
3d The former residence of Gov. Welles, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18,000.
4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $11,000 to $18 000 apiece. There are also

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.

Certificates to be secured in Atlanta of J. C Jones, at the Book and Music store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and White Hall streets.
☞ Certificates $5 00 each.
Orders for Certificates by Express or Mail promptly attended to. P. S. LANHAM.
W. H. RHEA, General Agent.
aug28-dtf

TO THE SHIPPERS AND PRODUCERS
Of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

THE undersigned COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS of

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

Take pleasure in notifying the public that arrangements have been effected for storing and shipping by steam or sail direct to European and American port., the cotton crop of those sections, the natural outlet of which is through our port; and hope, in affording every facility to receive a heavy increase over the large consignments of last season. We confidently express the belief that our city will be one of the best cotton markets this season in the United States.

Ferrell & Weslow, Bay street.
Davant & Waples, Bay street.
Adams, Washburn & Co., Stoddard's Lower Range.
Sloan, Groover & Co, Bay street.
John W. Anderson's Sons & Co., Drayton street.
Guerrard & Holcombe, Bay street.
P. H. Behn, Bay street.
L. J. Guilmartin & Co., Bay street.
E. W. Drummond & Bro, Bay street.
W. B Griffin & Co., 98 Bay street.
H. H. Colquitt, 98 Bay street.
J. W. McDonald, Bay street.
Tison & Gordon, Bay street.
Austin & Ellis Bay street.
Wm. A. McKenzie, Bay street.
Harney & Co., No. 12, Stoddard's Upper Range.
Barnett & Co., No. 2, Stoddard's Lower Range.
T. F. Smith, Express Building, Bay street.
W. H. Stark & Co., Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, and Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. sep15-1m

Washington University,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FACULTY:

REV. THOMAS E. BOND, M. D., President.
G. C. M. Roberts, M D, L L D, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Chas. W Chancellor, M D, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
J. P. Logan, M D, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Harvey L. Byrd, M D. Professor of Obstetrics.
Martin P Scott, M D, Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children.
Edward Warren, M D, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
John F. Monmonier, M D, Professor of Physiology and General Pathology.
J. J. Moorman, M D, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygeine.
Francis T Miles, M D, Professor of Microscopic Anatomy and Practical Physiology.
Joseph E Claggett, M D, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Clarence Morfit, M D, Professor of Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy.
John N. Monmonier, M D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The next regular session of Washington University will begin on **Thursday, the First Day of October**, and terminate on the 22d of day of February, 1869.

One Beneficiary student from each Congressional District of the late slaveholding States is annually received in this Institution, precedence being given to the wounded and disabled Southern soldiers.

The clinical advantages of this school are unsurpassed. In addition to a *daily public clinic* of the most instructive character this Institution has connected with it a *Hospital of its own*, in which every possible facility is afforded for acquiring a *practical* knowledge of Medicine and Surgery. The Seamen's Hospital of the post of Baltimore is also under the *exclusive control* of the Faculty of Washington University. Anatomical Material is abundant.

The *location* of the College must render it particularly attractive to the young men of the South.

Maryland is emphatically the land of freedom. Upon her soil every *white* man can think, speak, an act according to his honest convictions. The citizens of Baltimore are hospitable and friendly, thoroughly *Southern* in all their sentiments and instincts. Here everything essential to a medical education can be secured in an atmosphere of liberty among a fraternal and considerate people.

A Prize of *one hundred dollars* ($100) will be given for the best *thesis* presented by a candidate for graduation.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; Dissection, $10; Professors, $120; Diploma, $20; Beneficiary, $35 per Session.

☞ For additional particulars address the subscriber, P. O. Box 1267, Baltimore, Maryland.
JOSEPH P. LOGAN, M. D.,
sept12-2w Dean o the Faculty.

Shortest Route to the West!

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.

ONLY 15 MILES STAGING!

Time from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., 15 Hours!

Direct Connections Made from ATLANTA

Via Western and Atlantic, Rome, and Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroads, with Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Dallas, Monroe, and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas. Also, for all points on the Southern Mississippi, Arkansas, Washita, and Red Rivers.

THIS IS

The Only Direct Route From Atlanta to Vicksburg! Northern Louisiana and Texas.

☞ Ask for Tickets via Rome and Selma.
EDGAR VLIET,
General Ticket Agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
sept8-d1m Gen'l Sup't and Ag't for Lessee.

COMPOUND
EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.
Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. Pemberton & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated Catalytic Hair Restorer. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

AT THE

City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,
MEDICINES,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.
A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines,
Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c., From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmacentist.

SODA WATER,

COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Norcross Corner,
aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL
Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc, so common among our people, Earache Toothache. Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13-d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,
aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

A. A. ECHOLS. L. R. LANGFORD. J. W. M'CRATH.

Echols, Langford & McCrath.

HAVING bought the stock of goods of Mr. R. E. Rawson, and united it with the stock and business of Langford & McCrath, we are conducting a general Stove, Tinning and House Furnishing Business, at the old stand of Richardson & Sanford, Whitehall street.

Intending to keep a full and well assorted stock, the former patrons of these two houses, as well as the public generally, are invited to give us a call.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH,
Atlanta, 1st September, 1868. sept6d1m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.33 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 2.15 A. M., Kingston 5.23 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B WALKER,
aug16—d Master of Transportation.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York, Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.
Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ **Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.**

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

GO TO GEO. W. PRICE'S

SHOE STORE on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., to buy what you want in his line. He offers good goods as cheap as the cheapest at

Wholesale or Retail.

sep8lm

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!
100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material and office fixtures $1200. Now in third volume. Paid first year published over ... It is furnished with Job Type, Job Pr... I propose to sell the office, good ... purtenances for the sum of $... sion given 1st January, 1869.
Address E...
aug8...

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 19

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

☞ The following majestic poem, from the Louisville Journal, is from the pen of Rev. Mr. Platt, Rector of Christ's Church in that city. It is as brilliantly studded with sublime thoughts as the sky with stars on a summer's midnight. It more than amends for that wild, weird and abortive production in which Mr. Platt undertook the "Burial of God."

Angels.

BY REV. W. H. PLATT.

God's great events the angels glorify,
Or lead. They saw the earth's foundations laid,
The sun unveil his face and stars flash out,
And shouted praise to him by whose word-might
These marshalled worlds came out from emptiness
And wheeled, revolving, on their airy paths,
Were angels here might wonder deep. For seas,
And mountains vast; herbs, trees, and flow'ring shrubs:—
For beast and bird; for Godlike man and Eve—
His parallel angelic—at his side
To make, for love, an Eden every where—
All angels shouted joy, and bowed before
The Mighty Worker. Three to Mamre came,
Foretelling Isaac; two to Sodom came,
Delivering Lot; Despairing Hagar heard
Their voice of hope. At Bethel, Jacob saw
A crystal ladder reach the skies, and thronged
On it, innumerable, in peerless ranks
Unutterable, the shining hosts of God.
One moved in Israel's van from Egypt's plain,
Thro' parted seas and boundless shores of sand,
To Sinai's sacred Mount enearthed with smoke
And thunder sounding cloud and scarf of red
Disporting lightnings fierce, With clang of trump,
Amidst its herbless crags, and sullen rocks,
And gorges cut by lightning's burning plough,
And pillar'd pinnacles, and granite plains
That photograph the shadowed aspect of
The deserts grim and silent ages past—
Amidst the quaking dread that rocked the Mount
'Neath numerous tramp of marching Angel hosts
And awful tread of God. He wrote, for man,
On leaves of stone, His high and changeless will.

And Angels with the holy Prophets talked;
In flames, on beasts, in prisons wrought for God;
Before the Virgin blood; to shepherds sung
Messiah's birth; sat in His tomb; announced
His resurrection life; and saw the clouds,
Expectant, hide the trailing light of His
Ascending path. One came, God sent, with brush
Of wing, to stir Bethesda's healing pool.
O! wondrous world! The air around is full
Of Angel embassies. With them we walk,
And sit at meat, and float on seas, and scale
The mountain side. They stack their arms in camp
Around the King on royal couch, and by
The hedge where sleeps the poor—the orphan lone,
The homeless, friendless, joyless waifs of life.
They walk by side of holy men, and sit
By widows' hearths; they watch o'er virtue's shrine,
And kneel with all in prayer. Unseen, they guide
The ships to main, they buoy the shallop boat,
And ever watch the life God loves. They bend
In joy, o'er prostrate prodigals, and strike
Their glad according harps with new delight;
They fly with sportive youth from bud to bloom;
They throng the aisles where swells the choral praise,
And stand in pearly white by silent graves
Of sleeping dust, where Hope went down in tears.
With folded wings and brows serene, and eyes
Of sweet and patient love, on peaceful guard,
By dreaming Babe its Angel sits to con
Its life. And would'st thou know what Angel pure
Thy life attends? what throne was his? what grace
Adorns his brow? or spiritonce of earth,
Now Angel all, in love thus guides and guards
They son?? Death answers: I will tell thee who!
Know this, *the one who loves thee most is there.*

When sighs shall cease, and tears fall not, and when
Despair and hope live on unchanged for aye
Our Christ shall come, not mocked and scourged by men,
But crowned, exalted, mighty—Angels near
In legions, vast and bright, to magnify
The solemn close of Earth, and Man, and Time!

Louisville, August, 1868.

THE RAVAGES OF THE CATERPILLAR.—Our exchanges from all sections of the cotton-growing region bring us accounts of the ravages of the caterpillar, which threatens greatly to reduce the product of the cotton crop, which only a few weeks ago promised to be above the average of other years in proportion to the ground under culture. At Blackshear, on Wednesday, where we met many planters from the southwestern counties, we received most discouraging accounts of the injury which the growing cotton had sustained, chiefly from the caterpillar. In some instances, the foliage of the plant and young balls having been entirely destroyed, the worms had turned upon the trees and shrubbery, and were devouring every green thing within their reach. A gentleman from Burke county told us that after having destroyed an entire field of very promising cotton, not leaving a leaf or young boll on the stalks, the worms crossed over a sandy road in an immense body, and through a strip of piny wood, to a swamp, where they attacked the foliage of the swamp growth and were devouring it rapidly. We noticed that even the oak shade trees in the village of Valdosta were covered with caterpillars, which were devouring their rugged foliage.

As showing the extent of the ravages of the caterpillar in central Georgia, a commercial friend of this city has furnished us the following extracts from his business correspondence of the past few days:

"MIDVILE, GA., No. 9½ C. R. R.

"The caterpillars are eating all the leaves and young bolls in our section. I fear a two-thirds crop will not be made."

"HOLCOMBE, GA., No. 10 C. R. R.

"The caterpillars are playing sad havoc in our region, consuming what little was left by the drought. Nine-tenths of the crops are ruined. There cannot be a half crop made in this county."

"BARTOW, GA., No. 11 C. R. R.

"The caterpillars and rust have injured our crops materially. I fear half a crop will not be realized. What few bolls are left will soon be open, if the weather remains fair and warm."

Another correspondent at the same place writes:

"The cotton crop has done all it will do. The worms are taking it—eating all the growing bolls."

"DAINSBORO, No. 12 C. R. R.

"The caterpillars are destroying all the young cotton. The crops will be short."

"TENVILLE, No. 13 C. R. R.

"The caterpillars are doing extensive injury to the cotton in this county. From the reports of planters, I do not expect more than half a crop this season."

"OEONEE, No. 14 C. R. R.

"In addition to all other casualities, the caterpillar has made its appearance, and is giving us particular 'Jessee.'"

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

"I can't tell how my cotton will turn out. I fear seriously the worms are destroying it rapidly. The complaint is general.

"A gentleman from Dublin, Georgia, Laurens county, reports the caterpillar and boll-worm. He says, two weeks ago they made their appearance in a forty acre field of mine, and in ten days after not a leaf was left. The worms are now boring the nearly grown bolls. The same condition of affairs exists throughout my section.'"

VIENNA, GEORGIA.

"The worms have eaten every leaf off my cotton in the last two weeks, and have commenced on the young bolls. Where they will stop no one knows."—*Savannah News and Herald.*

☞ There was lately sold in Alabama some of the very best land in the State, at public auction, for the amazing price of one dollar and one cent per acre. There was no incumbrance—no nothing—but the dismal lookout ahead that had anything to do in producing this great sacrifice.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.—Six States hold their elections in October, as follows: Nebraska, October 6; Ohio, October 13; Indiana, October 13; Pennsylvania, October 13; Iowa, October 13; West Virginia, October 22.—*Washington Star.*

☞ Ralph Waldo Emerson, always jots down any thought or fancy that comes to him at any time, even rising from his bed at night to do so. On one occasion he got up at two in the morning, when his wife asked, "Are you ill, husband?" "No, my dear, only an idea."

☞ It will be seen by the public debt statement that the payments on account of the War Department, for the month of August, were $11,800,000—at the rate of one hundred and forty-one millions six hundred thousand dollars (141,600,000) a year.

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,600.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CARY W. STYLES & CO.

MANHATTAN
CO-OPERATIVE
RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Office: 658 Broadway,
(CORNER OF BOND STREET),
NEW YORK.

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is organized under the General Laws of the State of New York.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment, within forty days after the death of a member, of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are Six Dollars at Joining, (for which a policy will be furnished), and one dollar and ten cents on the death of each member, of which due notice will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for the expenses of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-Laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new membership fees shall be passed to a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members. This fund is held by the National Trust Company and will be invested in United States bonds or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heir, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds—said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send Eleven Dollars to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time. No man is so poor that he cannot pay Six Dollars now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay to secure $5,000 will be $30 per year, a little over 50 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

The Company is divided into ten classes for men and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled ten new classes will be formed. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Every thing is done to make each class equal.

Series I.

CLASSES.

In class A	all persons between the ages of	15 & 20	y'rs.
" B	"	20 " 25	"
" C	"	25 " 30	"
" D	"	30 " 35	"
" E	"	35 " 40	"
" F	"	40 " 45	"
" G	"	45 " 50	"
" H	"	50 " 55	"
" I	"	55 " 60	"
" K	"	00 " 65	"

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member, and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies *belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.*

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, *having no connection with any other.*

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panics can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send Six Dollars, in Check, Bank Draft, Postal Order, or by Express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Association be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Persons paying an agent otherwise than by check, postal order, or draft, do it at their own risk. All checks, &c., must be made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name—Age—Birthplace—Present Occupation—Who the Policy is in favor of—Post Office address: Town, County and State. *Also, a Medical Certificate,* setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in opinion of the Doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a 3-cent postage stamp to prepay postage.

All communications should be addressed

Manhattan Co-Operative Relief Association,
658 BROADWAY, (Cor. of Bond Street).

TRUSTEES: E. McMURDY, ELSON T. WRIGHT, Pres't Star Met. Co., W. S. CARMAN, Pr's't Stuyves'nt Bank, H. W. FORD, Cash., Bank of Republic, L. W. MURRAY, E. McMURDY, President, ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President.

OFFICERS: W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer, LEWIS SAMS, Secretary, JOHN A. ROBINSON, M. D., Exam. Phys., Q. R. GRAY, M. D., Exam'g Physician.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each state and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references, and proper bonds. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A doctor will be in attendance at the office to examine applicants.

sep9 d1m

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY
TRI-WEEKLY NEWS
IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sep4

CLAYTON & ADAIR,
Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH:
100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills,
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
30,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safe, American Scale Co. and Gullick's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins. Send us your orders. Yours truly,
aug5d2m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for Wholesale, Provision, Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.
aug19-d1f

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPULAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Crane, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E. HULBERT,
July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.
aug8

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.
J. H. ANDERSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
Commission Merchants,
THIRD STREET,
Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse
MACON GA.
June16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:
20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
13 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.
2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d6m

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,
Tobacco Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE on hand the following choice brands:
Mountain Rose, Magnolia of the South, Star Light Dew, Flora Temple, J. R. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General T. J. Jackson, H. P. Moore, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Durham, Hero's Ne Plus Ultra. Also a fine assortment of Segars, &c. aug14d1sep20

Great Reduction
IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,
WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to the trade at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.
july3—d3m

T. C. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. S. B. LOCKETT.
RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.
ALBANY, GEORGIA.
June16-d6m

FOR SALE.
FLOUR.
300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
20 bbls., 8 tierces and 8 barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
200 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
20,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.
30 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.
For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.
A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:
Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Co.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMBREAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

P. E. McDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.
McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,
Cotton Warehouse
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,
In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of an ther Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.
McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.
aug 27-d3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore exhisting under the name of F. Phinizy & Co., will expire by limitation on the 1st of September next.

Either Partner will be authosized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
FERDINAND PHINIZY,
C. H. PHINIZY,
J. M. BUBDELL,
July 1st, 1868.

I will continue the Warehouse and Commission business in all its branches at the old stand of F. Phinizy & Co., on Jackson street.

My facilities for the storage, sale and general management of Cotton, are ample, and I promise to all who entrust me with their business, the same promptness, and the same attention and fidelity to their interest, which characterized the firm of F. Phinizy & Co.

I will make liberal cash advances on consignments, and will also furnish Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies. C. H. PHINIZY.
Augusta, Ga., July 1st, 1868.

In retiring from the Commission business, I take occasion to return my thanks to the friends who have favored me with their business during the last eighteen years, and request its continuance to my successor, C. H. Phinizy, whom I recommend as in every respect worthy of their patronage FERDINAND PHINIZY.
aug. 27-d1m*

A PRIZE
FOR EVERY ONE,
AT
I. T. BANKS'
SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy
Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools
of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
aug23

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. T. ALLEN, Paducah, Ky. JNO. T. TREUTLEN, Macon, Ga.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of
WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,
—AS—
COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired will make usual advances on Produce in store. WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,
Savannah, Ga., Sept1902m Office, No. 3 Drayton Street.

No Politics in Business!
ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,
KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON
2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,
Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax Off!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND Satisfaction GUARANTEED!
Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,
Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.
Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metalic Paint.
Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.
All the above Articles, in *Quality the Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.
J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane)
sept19d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!
POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED
NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on
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WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,
And Get a Bottle of
DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
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We have also in store everything to be found in a
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SUCH AS,
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DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
All The Popular Patent Medicines
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.
PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmacists.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, Healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium to stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be seen that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The Insurances effected by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.11
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	143.39
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	207.60

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be paid for $1,215.50

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This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.
June16—d1aw J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
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CONTAINING 275 ACRES, in Bartow County, 8 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Caseville. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House. Gin House and Screw, good society, Church and School. PRICE, $10 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

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